coaxial cable system carrying 1200 channels and a TV channel was inaugurated on Sept. 25.

(12) A Pakistan Health delegation led by Lt. Gen. Mohyuddin, Chairman of Pakistan Medical Research Council visited India under the Joint Commission framework from 15 to 18 October. During the talks, possible areas of cooperation for future collaboration were dilineated including exchange of information in medical education, research, training etc. collaboration in communicable diseases control; research, collaboration and exchange of information in the field of family planning and welfare, etc.

(13) Dr. Mahbubul Haq, Pakistan's Minister for Finance, Planning and Economic Coordination paid a two day visit to India from 14 to 16 November. He was accompanied by the Secretary General; Economic Affairs Mr. Ejaz Naik, Commerce Secretary Mr. Mukhtar Masood and Additional Secretary (Planning) Dr. M.S. Jilani.

Withdrawal of relaxation of educational Qualifications for SC/ST

1933. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHAWAHA : will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently withdrawn the relaxation of educational qualification and educational standards in the case of SC/ST candidates in the recruitment rules ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for withdrawing the relaxation and what is its likely impact on the career prospects of SC/ST candidates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTERATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir, Where a minimum educational qualification is prescribed in the Recruitment Rules, there are at present no Government instructions enabling relaxation of the minimum educational qualification in the case of SC/ST candidates. As a corollary, wherever a minimum standard is prescribed as part of the minimum educational qualification, it would apply uniformly and there is no provision for relaxing the prescribed minimum standard in the case of SC/ST candidates.

(b) Since no relaxation has been withdrawn, there will be no impact on the career prospects of SC/ST candidates.

चीनी मिलों के कारण प्रदूषण

1934. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन चीनी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है जो कि ऐसे नुकसानदेह अवशिष्ट पदार्थ छोड़ती है जिससे मिल के इर्द गिर्द के क्षेत्रों में प्रदूषण फैलता है ;

(ख) सरकार ने इस प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ चीनी मिलों को प्रदूषण निवारण बोर्डके आदेशों/अनुदेशों का उल्लघंन करने का दोषी पाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जैड० आर० अन्सारी) : (क) बड़े तथा मझोले क्षेत्र में चीनी की 274 मिलें है, जिनमें से 118 इकाइयों ने

बहिस्रार उपचार संयंत्र स्थापित नहीं किये है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने चीनी उद्योगों के लिए न्यूनतम राष्ट्रीय मानक तैयार किये हैं तथा उत्सर्जन स्थान को ध्यान में न रखते हुए इकायों से इन मानकों का अनुपालन करने की आशा की जाती है। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड उद्योगों को निर्धारित मानकों तक अपने उत्सर्जनों का उपचार करने के लिए सहमत कर रहे है। उल्लंघन करने वाले उद्योगो के विरुद्ध. कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

(ग) और (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी

Development of Science and Technology in the States

1935. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to to reply to Unstarred Question 668 given in the Rajya Sabha on May 3, 1984 and state :

(a) the names of State in which Councils on Science and Technlogy have been set up to coordinate and promote science and technology at the state levels; and

(b) what has been the achievements of these Councils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL) : (a) The following 19 (nineteen) States and 7 (Seven) Union Terrotories and the North Eastern Council have set up State Councils and/or State Departments on Science & Technology to coordinate and promote scientific and technologcial activities at the State level :

I. *States*

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Haryana
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Manipur
11. Meghalaya
12. Nagaland
13. Orissa
14. Punjab
15. Rajasthan
16. Tamil Nadu
17. Tripura
18. Uttar Pradesh
19. West Bengal

II. *Union Territories*

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Arunchal Pradesh
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4. Delhi
5. Goa, Daman & Diu
6. Lakshadweep
7. Mizoram

III. *North Eastern Council*

(b) Many of the State Councils have identified Science and technology areas necessary for the development of their States and have formulated Projects/programmes in the areas of Science Popularisation; Environmental Protection Entrepreneurship Development and Encouragement to Young Scientists.. Some of the States/Union Territories have